

to Professor Forel, but Emery's recent description of a variety of *huberi* as *foreli* has compelled me to change the name. It is an interesting fact that nearly every form of *S. huberi* has been recorded from a different locality. This seems to indicate that the species is extremely sensitive to differences in external conditions.

A CRICKET NEW TO NEW JERSEY.

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While sitting on the ground in the pine woods at Lakehurst, N. J., on the third of October, I noticed a small female cricket, which was promptly captured. Shortly after Mr. Chas. E. Sleight called my attention to another on my shoe. This last was a male. I had been hearing an unfamiliar low sounding *chink, chink, chink*, which I presume was made by the species of cricket under consideration. Upon further search we each captured two more specimens, making in all three males and three females. After this we were unable to find any others.

In the Proceedings of the Boston Society of Natural History for October, 1868, Dr. Scudder describes as new the genus *Cycloptilum* founded on a single male cricket from Texas, which he called *squamosum*. The description of the genus *Cycloptilum* and the species *squamosum* as there given answers very well for the Lakehurst specimens, but later Dr. Scudder in his "Guide to the Genera and Classification of the North American Orthoptera Found North of Mexico," 1897, following the tables given by Saussure in 1877, gives an additional character to the genus which would not readily permit of the placing therein of the Lakehurst specimens.

Dr. Scudder says of *Cycloptilum* in 1897, "First joint of hind tarsi neither sulcate nor serrate; pronotum produced posteriorly, concealing the metanotum." The males of the species from Lakehurst have the pronotum as here described, but the first joints of the hind tarsi in both sexes have each two rows of serrations on their upper sides.

Saussure in 1874 in his figure of the posterior leg of *Cycloptilum americanum* (= *C. poeyi* of the plates), shows that there are no

serrations on the upper side of the first joints of the posterior tarsi; there are only hairs shown and described. This figure clearly defines what he considered one of the chief characters of the genus, which character is adopted by Dr. Scudder as above cited.

Through the courtesy of Mr. Samuel Henshaw I have examined the type of *Cycloptilum squamosum* in the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy, Cambridge, Mass., and find that the hind tarsus is serrated as in the New Jersey specimens. As they also agree with the type in other particulars, we may conclude that *Cycloptilum squamosum* occurs in the pine barrens of New Jersey.

There are authentic specimens of *Nemobius palustris* Blatchley in the Scudder collection, and by comparison with them we find we have that species from the lowland of Lakehurst and also from Lake Hopatcong, N. J. This insect has also been reported from Connecticut and Massachusetts by Prof. Morse.

Lastly, I wish to thank Dr. Frank E. Lutz, of the American Museum of Natural History, for much aid in the literature from the library of that institution.